**The Crucible- Act 3**

1. As this act opens, what accusation does Giles Corey make?

2. What news do we learn about Rebecca Nurse?

3. When John Proctor arrives at court with Mary Warren, what does Reverend Parris accuse him of?

4. What two pieces of evidence are brought out against Proctor in regard to his Christian nature?

5. What news does Danforth tell John Proctor about Elizabeth? What deal does he try to make with him?

6. What is going to happen to the 91 people who signed the testament stating a good opinion of

Elizabeth, Martha Corey, and Rebecca Nurse?

7. Discuss "Do that which is good, and no harm shall come to thee."

8. What is Giles Corey’s proof that Thomas Putnam is "reaching out for land."? Why won’t he reveal his source?

9. What happens to Giles Corey?

10. What is Reverend Hale’s advice to John Proctor as he is about to read his disposition before the court?

11. What does Danforth think Mary Warren’s appearance in the court might be?

12. When Mary Warren says that she pretended to faint in court, what is she asked to do? What is the result?

13. What does Abigail do when suspicion that she might be pretending falls on her?

14. What does John Proctor do to discredit her?

15. Who is called to back up John’s testimony? What happens?

16. What happens when Reverend Hale states that Abigail has always seemed false to him?

17. What is Mary Warren’s reaction to Abigail’s performance?

18. What does John Proctor mean when he says, "God is dead!"?

19. What does Hale do when Proctor is arrested?

20. Observe Miller’s description of the physical properties of the courtroom. What specific details make the room“forbidding”?

21. What is Danforth’s role in the proceedings? How would you characterize Danforth’s personality?

22. Clarify Danforth’s statement that “the entire contention of the state in these trials is that the voice of Heaven is speaking through the children.” What is he saying?

23. How would you describe the encounter between Danforth and Abigail? Who “wins”? Why?

24. Define Hale’s stance in the last part of Act III, particulary as it relates to Proctor.

25. The end of Act III is often a climax or a turning point in the play (Shakespeare plays, for instance). Do you perceive the end of Act III as a “turning point”? Explain your conclusion with evidence from the text.

26. What various techniques does Miller use to achieve such heightened drama at the end of Act III?